

1618

## SYNOD OF DORDT

International Calvinist synod.  
It was dominated by extremists;  
denounced ARMINIANISM, the religious  
via media descended from Erasmus,  
which preached the universality of  
grace, free will and ~~tolerance~~  
toleration of dissent; imprisoned  
the leading Dutch Arminian,  
Hugo Grotius, for life (escaped 1621)

& absurdly sentenced OLDENBARN EVELT  
to death for treason. Effected a  
political revolution in Holland and  
together with the advance of the  
Counter Reformation, widened the  
ideological rift in Europe on the  
~~ere~~ eve of the Thirty Years War.

1618

1912 Dates J-BK

The Dutch built a fort at BERGEN,  
N. J.

On the site of an old fort just  
below Albany, N.Y., the Dutch built  
Ft. Nassau, which was later  
moved 4 mi downstream.

1618

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Beginning of  
Thirty Years War.

1618-1648

1912 Dated J-BK

Germany

Thirty Years War

1618

Four of the mutineers against  
Henry Hudson were brought  
before the High Court of the  
Admiralty. They were tried  
not for mutiny but for  
murder.

The Court dismissed the  
charges against 2 and declared  
the others not guilty.

1618

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England

Sir Francis Bacon is  
lord Chancellor.

1618-1648

## THIRTY YEAR'S WAR

Catholics vs Protestants

1631 Battle of LEIPZIG

1631 Battle of BREITENFELD

1632 Battle of LUTZEN

Treaty of Westphalia in 1648



16/8

Germany  
thirty Year's War begins.

May 23, 1618

The Defenestration of Prague  
Incident (May 23, 1618) in which  
Catholic imprisoned councillors were  
thrown by Protestants from  
the window of HRADSKIN  
Palace, Prague, precipitating  
the Thirty Years War.

1618

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Kepler proposed his Third Law of  
Planetary Motion

1618-1648

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## THIRTY YEAR'S WAR

Religious freedom is secured in Germany

BATTLES: DESSAU; LEIPZIG; LECH; LÜTZEN  
NÖRDLINGEN

LEADERS: GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS; WALLENSTEIN;  
TILLY; TURENNE

1618

"Defenestration" of Prague begins  
the Thirty Years War.

The elector of Brandenburg inherits  
Polish duchy of East Prussia.

May 23, 1618

Count Thurn and his friends entered  
Prague in arms, hunted out  
the regents and pitched them out  
of a top-story window into  
the dry moat seventy feet  
below.

1618

War between Bohemia and the emperor Matthias in 1618 was precipitated by the incident "The Defenestration of Prague"

Indignant with the emperor's increasingly authoritarian policy of the Bohemian Protestant leaders headed by Count Thurn proceeded to the HRADČANY Palace at

Prague And on May 23 denounced the  
emperor's most trusted councillors  
Martinić and Slovák and banished  
them out the window.



May 23, 1618

The outbreak of the Thirty Years' War is dated from the memorable 'defenestration of Prague', on May 23, 1618

This was but a spark

1618

b 1554? d 1618

Sir Walter Raleigh was executed  
He was a favorite of Elizabeth I  
and a rival of Robert Devereaux,  
Earl of ESSEX.

He was given position & vast  
estates in Ireland. He conceived  
the colony on Roanoke Island.  
James I was convinced of his  
enmity. He was convicted of

treason & imprisoned in the tower.

He was released in 1616. He made his 2nd expedition to Orinoco in search of gold. He returned to England where he was executed under the original sentence of Treason.

1618-1648

## Thirty Years' War

This conflict, which redrawn the religious and political map of Central Europe, began in the Holy Roman Empire, a vast complex of some one thousand separate semiautonomous political units under the loose suzerainty of the Austrian Hapsburgs. Over the previous 2 centuries, a balance of power had emerged among the leading states, but during the 16th century the Reformation and the Counter Reformation had divided Germany into hostile Protestant and Catholic camps, each prepared to seek foreign support to

guarantee its integrity of need arose.

Thus in 1618, when Ferdinand II, heir apparent to the throne of Bohemia, began to curtail certain religious privileges enjoyed by his subjects there, they immediately appealed for aid to the Protestants in the rest of the empire and to the leading foreign Protestant states: Great Britain, Dutch Republic, Denmark. Ferdinand, in turn, called upon the Roman Catholics led by Bohemia, Spain and the Papacy. In the ensuing struggle Ferdinand (elected Holy Roman Emperor in 1619) & his allies won a major victory at White Mountain (1620) outside Prague that allowed the extirpation of Protestantism in most of the Hapsburg lands.

1618-1648

During the Thirty Years War  
in which Bohemia was a major  
battleground, more than  
500 Czech towns and villages  
were obliterated

1618

James II's 'Brogg Spnts'  
(condemned 1643)